TURKEY'S DEFENCE.

Admiral Hobert Pacha has returned to Constantino ple, having brought the despatch boat, which he was aboard, down the Danube under fire of the Russians. The official Russian Invalide estimates that ninety-seven Turkish infantry battalions are already in or near will next attack Theodosia. The Central News Associa-tion has a despatch from Paris which says:—"A protest is being drawn up by the Porto respecting an alleged commencement of hostilities by Russia pre-vious to the formal declaration of war. Several Turkish consuls are unable to return home in consethat Russian residents in Turkey who are unwilling to submit to Ottoman laws must leave Constatinople within eleven days and the provinces within Iwenty-one days. Notwithstanding Turkey's action, Rússia unhesitatingly permits Ottoman subjects to remain in

THE EGYPTIAN CONTINGENT. It is believed that the Khedive will fulfil his obliga-Mons toward the Porte as far as the liabilities of the Egyptian Treasury to foreign bondholders will permit.

A small detachment of Egyptian troops is expected to reach Constantinople soon. Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question by Sir George Campbell (liberal), member for Kirk-caldy, in the House of Commons yesterday said the Porte had asked the Khedive to send assistance. The Khedive promised to do so and to place his contingent under their command, but promised that none of the revenue pledged to creditors should be touched. The assistance to the Porte, therefore, depends on the to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Bourke said he dieved a number of Egyptians were already on the

THE SANGUINE THUNDERER.

The Times continues to deprecate "unnecessary alarm and says:—"Even it we had most positive assurances that Russia intended to besiege Constantinople there would be ample time to take needful precautions long after her army crossed the Danube. But to assume that the Russian leaders have any such design is to suppose they have taken leave of their sensor. It is not Turkey alone they would have to meet, nor Turkey and England, but the whole of Western Europe. We may safely assume that Russia is not altogether devoid of common sense, and, meanwhile, we may keep ourselves coot." THE PORTE AND SERVIA.

Two days ago considerable alarm was created in Vienna by local papers announcing that Abdul Kerim Pachs, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, had asked the Servian government the right of passage for Turkish troops. On Sunday night the report was positively denied from Belgrade. The truth liqs between these conflicting accounts. It seems the Porte, not the Turkish commander, had informed the Powers that it might flud it necessary in self-defence to cross into Servia. The Powers replied it was advisable to avoid such a step as long as pos

PLEZING FROM RUSSIAN WRATH. The Turkish population is fleeing to the capital on the Bosphorus, which they imagine capable of securing to them perfect safety. On Sunday and yesterday over thousand Turkish women and children took rail for Varna. A steamer with 800 fugitives on board has arrived at Stamboul from Galatz

ROUMANIA'S COURSE. The Roumanians have reeccupied Kalafat. The Rou mapian Senate yesterday approved, by a vote of 41 against, 10, the convention with Russia adopted on Saturday by the Chamber of Deputies. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, communicating the convention to the Senate, declared the Treaty of Paris had been destroyed by Europe allowing the entry of the Russians into Turkey. Roumania, he said, would allow the Turks to occupy Kalalat, but would resist their further

GREECE ANXIOUS TO FIGHT. that there is a disposition in the army to desert and cross the trentier, in order to take part in the war against Turkey, has called the superior officers to-gether and pointed out to them the illegality as well as the impolicy of such asmovement. The districts of Hermione, Argolis and Poros manifest a disposition to resist the law calling out the extraordinary reserves. The Greek government is endeavoring to persuade

ITALT'S PUTURE POLICY. The Diritto of Rome, a ministerial organ, absolutely LOCOMOTIVES, FRONTING EACH OTHER, LASHED Italy's intention of occupying Albania in certain eventualities. It says the object of concentrating an Italian squadron in Southern ports is to give the crew opportunity for drill and to render it possible in case appearance of the Italian flag might be useful to the interests of Italian subjects. Correspondence is progressing between Italy and Turkey in consequence of the refusal of the latter to permit Russian subjects to remain under the protection of Italian Consuls in ces where there are no German Consula. The return of the Italian Ambassador to Constantinople will

be delayed some time. PURSUAN PRESS CHNSORSHIP. The St. Petersburg Gazette announces that all war news must be submitted for the approval of a special ommittee of the Central Staff Office before being published in the Russian papers.

ALD FOR THE WOUNDED. A convoy of nerses and ambulances, sent out by the

International Society of Paris, has started for the sea

The Duke Decazes has informed the Budget Committee that he will make a clear categorical declaration on the state of France's relations with foreign powers in

the Chambers to-day.

The French Yellow Book contains a circular from she Duke Decazes declaring the attitude of France to be one of absolute neutrality and reserve.

RISH OF FLOCE.

per top. It has risen \$27 in three weeks.

ANTI-CLENICAL ASSTATION IN PARIS.

A notice has been issued in Paris by the students calling for an anti-clerical demonstration to-day in the Place of the Sorbonne. The Left have resolved to interpellate the government relative to alleged clerical

intrigues.

The garrison at Bilbao has been augmented on account of the agitation among the Biscayans at the dirsolution of the Junias. The civil governor has gone to Madrid to obtain instructions for any rinergency.

RUSSIAN ROOKSELLERS AND GREMAN PUBLISHERS.

A majority of the Russian booksellers of Berlin, in connection with German publishers, have just declared their inability to pay their debts before October.

THE SOUTH APRICAN EXHIBITION.

Advices from Cape Town state that the South African Exhibition was opened on the 5th of April by Sir Bartle Frere. A report was read from Mr. Edmund Johnson, European Commissioner, regretting the absence of contributions from America and the paucity of Continental exhibits. The exhibition is regarded as a complete success.

complete success.

AN AMERICAN TRAVELLER SAFE. Mitchell, the American geographer, has arrived at Sucz, from Massowah. He says the report of the capture of Gondar by the King of Shoa is untrue.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

[DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30, 1877. A correspondent of the Chronicle writes from Shanghai, the 2d. that so far as American interests are concerned there and at the river ports they are

now almost nothing, having received a death blow by the sale of the Shanghar Steam Navigation Company to the Chinese for 2,003,000 tacks, SHOTGUN DISCUSSION.

SIX LIVES SACRIFICED FOR A POLITICAL QUAR-

MERIDIAN, MISS., April 30, 1877. An old feud culminated in a terrible tragedy yester-cay at De Kaib, Kemper county, Miss. On Thursday last John W. Gully, a prominent democratic citizen, was wayland and assassmated. Upon the affidavits of two negroes several alleged conspirators in the assassi-nation were arrested. Yesterday alternoon a large party of men fired upon the prisoners, killing J. P. Gilmer, A. McCiellan, John Chisolm and David Rosser, and mortally wounding William W. Chisolm—alt white republicans except Rosser, who was a democrat. WASHINGTON.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1877. THE PUBLIC PRINTER—RESIGNATION OF MR. CLAPP AND APPOINTMENT OF HIS SUCCES-

The resignation of Mr. A. M. Clano, Public Printer. was tendered to-day. J. D. Defrees was appointed to succeed him and will take charge of the office in a lew Mr. Defrees had the position of Public days. under Lincoln's administration, and was re moved by the Senate when the appointment was taken out of the President's hands and vested in the

MORE DISCHARGES IN THE BUREAU OF EN-GRAVING AND PRINTING-REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO DECIDE UPON THE REDUC-

TIONS. Another heavy discharge of employes of the Burea of Engraving and Printing was made to-day. Two hundred and fifty persons, principally females, were discharged. The bureau will now be closed for three days, after which the new chief, Mr. McPherson, will assume the duties of the office. Nearly 600 dismissals have taken place since the first reduction was made, and the force is now down to working standard. The following are the conclusions of the report of the

committee appointed to inquire into and examine the workings of this bureau. The committee say: committee appointed to inquire into and examine the workings of this bureau. The committee ray:—

The painful duty imposed upon us of selecting the persons to be discharged has been performed with the most conscientious care. The discharge of so large a number of poorly paid and necessatious persons must necessarily produce much distress, but we are satisfied that the adoption of our recommendations will produce the least hardship consistent with the observance of our instructions and the preservation of the efficiency of the bureau, A careful computation shows that of the 367 persons recommended for retention in the bureau and the paper room 172, or more than forty-lour per cent, are commended by army services rendered by themselves or their immediate relatives, while of the 250 now recommended for discharge only thirty-eight are so commended. Of the latter it may be said generally that either the service rendered was remote or the efficiency is low or the number of those to be discharged from particular branches of the service is so great that all of those having such claims to consideration could not be retained.

The 387 persons recommended for retention have 1,228 other persons wholly dependent on them for support, an average of nearly 3-1-5 dependent on each. The 250 recommended to facharge have only 422 persons so dependent, an average of 12-5 each. In conclusion, we begin say that the number of persons recommended for retention is, in the opinion not only of the committee, but of the officers of the bureau, ample for the proper performance of the work, even under the existing system. The retention of any great number would, as a matter of course, add proportionately to the cost of printing the public securities.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE CIRCULATION—82CURI-

NATIONAL BANK NOTE CIRCULATION-SECURI-

TIES ON DEPOSIT-OPERATIONS OF THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports the amount of United States bonds on deposit as security for the circulation of national banks on the 1st of May to be \$340 732 000, an increase of \$3,000,000 since the publication of his report, November 1, 1876. These securities consist of \$92,870,000 of six per cents, including \$8,330,000 lesued to Pacific railroads, \$211,842,000 of five per cent bonds and \$36,020,000 of four and half per cent bonds. Since the 1st of November, 1878, there has been a reduction of \$11,000,000 of six per cent bonds, \$12,000,000 of five per cent bonds, and an increase of \$25,000,000 of lour and a half per cent bonds. The amount of national bank circulation outstanding May 1 is \$318,364,687; deducting from this amount the amount of legal tender notes on deposit for the purpose of retiring national bank circulation we have \$302,986,249, which represents the amount of national bank notes secured by the bonds on deposit as above given. The net increase of national bank circulation for the month of April was \$124,000. The amount of additional circulation Issued was \$1,452,250.

The following is a statement of the operations of the National Bank Redemption Agency for the month of April and for the ten months ending this day, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:-

National back coles disposed for April, House,

Increase..... \$5,437,100

CONTEST FOR A RAILROAD.

TO THE TRACK-TRAVEL SUSPENDED.

LAPATETTE, Ind., April 30, 1877. About eight o'clock this morning E. H. Waldron, as with a lorce entered on the truck of the Latavette Muncie and Bloomington Railroad at South Street Depot, and tore up the track be-Street Depet, and tore up the track behind them. They were met at the bridge by the train of the Muncie road, and the engines stand confronting each other, both lashed to the track. Judge Ward, of the Circuit Court, has enjoined both parties from operating the road until Friday next, when the case is to be heard. Waldron claimed to be acting as agent of Baylias, trustee, to enforce the rights of the mortgage bond-holders, default having been made in payment of the interest. Travel was entirely stopped to-day, not only ou the Lafayette, Muncle and bloomington road, but also both ways on the Kankakee line, which leases the use of their track.

NOT MR. BLISS' BODY.

CLEVELAND, Obio, April 30, 1877. Henry W. Stager, of the Lake Shore Railroad, and D. W. Whittle went down to Euclid this afternoon on a special engine, and had the body, which was thought to be that of Mr. P. P. Bliss, disinterred. The body is not that of Mr. Bliss, but that of a mun about five feet eight inches high, thick set, promfive feet eight inches high, thick set, prominent, uneven tecth, and in appearance a German. Both Stager and Whittle are confident from personal experience at Ashtabula in searching for bodies that it is extremely improbable, if not impossible, that any of the bodies from the wrock could have passed under the see and down the creek into the lake, and unite in sending this message to assure the friends of those lost at Ashtabula that, in their judgment, no more bodies will ever be found.

INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

CHICAGO, April 30, 1877. The rumor of the indictment of Mr. Blennerhasset of the New York urm of Bleanerhasset & Stephens, for perjury in connection with the Cook County National Bank affair, was verified this morning by the appearance of that gentleman in the United States har-hal's office, in company with his counsel, for the purpose of giving bank

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

DOVER, N. H., April 30, 1877. Detectives vesterday arrested at Farmington Charle Cook, who has confessed to murdering Miss Hanson of Brookfield, two years ago. He says he was hired by Joseph Buzzell to kill her, and received \$200 for doing it. Buzzell was tried for the murder and ac-quitted. He will be rearrested, and an accomplice named Jonathan Sabborn will also be arrested.

RAILWAY CASUALTY.

RAHWAY, N. J., April 30, 1877. At six o'clock this morning, while the castward bound Philadelphia train was passing through this city, Mr. William Major, of Perth Amboy, in attempting to get off the train, swang under the wheels and one of his legs was horribly mangled. It is thought that his injuries will result larally.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

BOSTON, April 39, 1877. James Hurd, living at North Weare, N. H., yesterday left his insane wife at home in charge of their son, aged ten years, and some time during his absence she kniled the boy with an axe, nearly severing the head from the trunk, and hanged hersell in an outhouse.

THEATRE BURNED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 30, 1877. The building erected in 1840 and known as the Niagara Temperance House, latterly used as a variety PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, OF CALIFORNIA, ON THE GROWING SENTIMENT OF THE COUNTRY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30, 1877. Governor Hendricks, in an interview with a Chronick representative, said, with much earnestness, that better than a usurper; that he was not elected to the Presidency, and that his attempt to propintate the democracy by adopting a course which Mr. Tilden might have followed in his treatment of Southern interests will not be successful. The democratic party, said Mr. Hendricks, does not want such converts.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SURBENDER OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE OFFI-CIALS—JUDGE WILLARD'S PROSPECTS FOR THE POSITION OF CHIEF JUSTICE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

COLUMBIA, April 30, 1877. The rumor telegraphed you last evening relative to the probable resignation of all the republican secre night. At a consultation held this afternoon, at which ail these officers were present, it was finally agreed that the only course to be pursued was that already indicated in the HERALD, and which will be carried into effect to-morrow.

METHOD OF SURRENDER.

The surrender will be made without the usual accompanying protest or manifesto as soon as the Supreme Court convenes, at which hour the attorneys of the respective parties will appear, in accordance with an un-

derstanding arrived at to-night, and the transfer will be quickly and quietly made in the form of a consent judgment.

judgment.

CAUSE OF THE ACTION.

There is no room for doubting that this movement is solely intended to defeat Judge Willard for the position of Chief Justice, as the republicans make no secret of such being their aim. Their stratagem might, indeed, have succeeded had they kept its object to themselves. As it is, there is some likelihood that the mere fact of this determined opposition on the part of the republicans may influence the democrats in a manner quite contrary to that desired by the opposition—to wit, a more cordial and effective support of the obnexious candidate.

THE MACKET HOUSE.

Six additional members of the late Mackey House were admitted to the Legislature to-day. Two others were rejected on grounds of unpardonable contempt of the legal House.

POLITICAL HAWKINGS.

SIMMONS, OF BOSTON, LOOKING FOR ANOTHER

SLICE OF FEDERAL PATRONAGE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. ]

Bostos, April 30, 1877. A rumor from Washington to-day to the effect that Collector Simmons is to be appointed to Mr. Raumi's

## TWEED'S CHARGES

Explanation of Winslow's Checks in the Trust Company.

KENNEDY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

The "Boss" Made an Arrangement, but "No Money."

The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges against Senator Woodin met this morning.

the charges against Senator Woodin met this morning.

Mr. Bradley examined Darins R. Mangan, who testified as follows:—iteside in New York city; am President of the National Trast Company, and have hold such position since the company was organized in 1807.

Q. Do yoa know Mr. Winslow? A. 1 do; be was one of the original subscribers to the National Trust Company.

Q. Has he at any time had any account with the National Trust Company.

A. 1 do; be was one of the original subscribers to the National Trust Company.

A. 1 do; be was one of the National Trust Company, as Mr. Winslow thank one that his private bank was transferred into an incorporation.

Q. He had two accounts, did he? A. He had an account as Winslow, banker, up to the time when the bank was transferred into an incorporation.

When the Marchants' Hang of Wastertown, and Mr. Winslow had then a private account; he had no account prior to that.

June 2, according to our books; that was a credit of \$2,075.

Q How was that credit produced? A. That credit was a deponit made by myself to his credit; I find in my private letter book this letter written to Mr. Winslow:—'I have sold the twenty-five shares of National Trust Company stock, which is to be paid for on the lat prox., and will credit the amount to your account;' that letter is dated May 27, 1870; the credit, June 2.

Q. How much stock did he have at that time of this National Trust Company? A. I think he had about one hungred and fitty shares from the foundation of that institution. Q. When hid von much the first credit made to him? A. On the 14th of June, \$25,000.

Q. Was har produced that credit? A. That was the result of a loan that I made to J. E. Winslow of \$20,000.

Q. Is there any reason why he could not mae that loan in his own name? A. Yes, sir; as I reducent of the National Trust Company! cannot loan to any director.

Q. Was Mr. Winslow a director? A. Yes.

Q. He frew apon this deposit subsequently. I suppose? A. The check was given to J. E. Winslow on June 11, and on the 14th intactheck was indexed by J. E. Winslow and deposited to the credit of N. Winslow on the 14th of June. On the same day a check of \$10,000 was drawn against that deposit, and on the 17th another check of \$10,000. These checks came to us through the Merchants' Bank of Watertown, and the proceeds passed to their credit.

Q. Any other credits: A. There don't seem to be any other.

ATTEM DATES AND THE HEALTH AND THE H

acus of the charter; but its passage he made secondary Election law, be you recollect that in this tax levy bill of 1870 en-powers were vested in heads of departments in the New York? A. No; I don't recollect the details of that law.

Q. Do you recollect of the understanding that Mr. Tweed was much interested in that tax levy full? A. I think he was always very much interested in all of them.

Q. Austining especial in regard to that of 1870? A. Not particular y that of 1870.

Q. Do you recollect that any indusences were applied to support this Tax Levy bill of 1870? A. No. I do not.

Q. Do you understand that movey was used? A. I do

Q. Do you understand that money was used? A. I do not.
Q. Any consideration whatever to get votes in support of the Tax Leey bill of 1870? A. I do not.
Q. Did you have any conversation with any member of the democratic parry which led you to that impression? A I recollect no specific conversation on the subject.
Q. Any with Mr. Tweed? A. I think the remark which I nave made came from Mr Tweed, that "you may incorporate as stringent measures as you please in the Election law and see will pass it."
Q. Had that any connection with the passage of the charter? A. I think it had.
Q. How long, as near as you can remember, was the Tweed charter pending before the sonate? A. My recollection would be it was before the Senate only a few days.
Q. Was there any active opposition to its passage? A. I don't recollect any.
By Mr. Schoonmaker—Were you acquainted with Sanator John Morrissey at that time? A. I there him during that session.

Some accressey at that time? A. I knew him during that session.

Q. Do you recollect whether he took an active part in regard to those New York city measures? A. I think he did.

Q. Do you remember if he was actively opposed to the Tweed charter? A. I remember no conversation I had with him on that subject.

Q. Do you now remember any difference of opinion which existed among republican Senators in reference to the two tax levies or either of them? A. I recall nothing in detail.

A. I have no deter of them? A. I recan nothing in decall.

Q. Do you recollect as a fact whether there was a difference of opinion among the republican Senators in respect
to these measures? A. I don't remember.

Q. That election haw which was passed was considered in
the Committee on Municipal Affairs of which Mr. Iweed
was chairman? A. Yes, it came from that committee.

Q. It was reported by Mr. Tweed as chairman of that
committee? A. Yes.

Q. That bill and the charter bill were considered in the
same Committee of the Whole on the 5th of April; A.
They were considered in the same Committee of the Whole
and included in the same special order.

Q. And both passed favorably in the same committee?

A. Yes.

They were common that the same special in the same committee Q. And both passed favorably in the same committee Q. And both passed favorably in the same committee Q. And both passed favorably in the cauversation which you had with Mr. Tweed, led at liberty in tate to the caucus that, if the republicans would support the clarrer, the democrats would support the Election law; and did you so state? A I don't cruceminer so stating; I distinctly recollect that was my understanding at the time of that caucus; whether i so state in the cancus I am not able to say; it was understood, I will say, that the Election law was to consider the charger. about it.

Q. You mean as a party that there should be no mistake;
that the blection law must pass? A. The republicans
meant business, and they wanted to be sure the Election
law would pass.

meant business, and they wanted to be sure the Election law would pass.

THE TWEED ARRANGEMENTS.

Q. Do you state as a matter of fact that there was an arrangement made in 1870 in respect to the city laws to which you have referred? A. I will say that my understanding of it was that if the republicans would assent to as stringent an election law as the republicans might present. That was my understanding of an arrangement made at that time.

Q. Who made that arrangement? A. It was a general understanding between the democratic and republican members of the Seusic.

Q. Who made that arrangement? A. It was a general understanding between the democratic and republican members of the Seusic.

Q. Who participated the democratic and republican republican was the same of the party in the Senate at that time.

Q. Do you mean to say that the arrangement was made between von and Mr. Tweed, who was the democratic and republican was of the party in the Senate at that time.

Q. Do you mean to say that the arrangement was made between von and Mr. Tweed? A. No, sir; I do not mean to say that; I assume no such prerogative; I meant to say think I recollect conversation upon that subject with Mr. Tweed, and my understanding of the matter was that was the arrangement.

Q. Did your conversation with Mr. Tweed result in an arrangement was arrived at and my conversation with Mr. Tweed was a confirmation of that arrangement was arrived at and my conversation with Mr. Tweed was a confirmation of that arrangement was mith Mr. Tweed was a confirmation of that arrangement was mith Mr. Tweed was a confirmation of that arrangement was mith Mr. Tweed was a confirmation of that arrangement was mith Mr. Tweed was a confirmation of that arrangement was mith Mr. Tweed was a confirmation of that arrangement was mith Mr. Tweed was a confirmation of that arrangement was mith Mr. Tweed was a confirmation of that arrangement was mith Mr. Tweed was a confirmation of that arrangement was mith Mr. Tweed was a confirmation of that arrangement was mithed

Q. Who took part in the making of the arrangement? Well, sir, I think I had as much conversation on the sub-A. Well, sir, I think I had as much conversation on the sup-pict as anybody.

Q. Well, did the arrangement—the one that was made— go any turther than you have already stated, that the elec-tion law should be made as stringent as the republican members desired, and that the law should not afterware be amended or interfered with ? A. There was no arrange-ment for the future; the arrangement was honorably car-ried out, and I think a fair and honorable implication at that time was that the law was not to be passed at one session to be repealed the next.

THE NEW BEDFORD STRIKE, PARTIAL BESUMPTION OF WORK AT THE WAM-

SUITA MILLS. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

NEW BEDFORD, April 30, 1877. At the Wamsutta Mills this morning work was com nenced with about two hundred operatives-one-tenth of the ull force. Nearly the whole city police force and eight State detectives were on the ground. No riotous demonstrations were attempted, except in the way of noise. The women strikers predominated in way of noise. The women strikers precominated in number, and the noise was made by them; their combined yells were heard at a distance of more than a mile. The members of the strikers' committee exerted themselves to maintain order; but it was evident that without a display of blue cloth and buttons it would have been impossible for the operatives to go to work. The gates were kept open, and after the crowd had mostly disappeared knots of operatives kept dropping in, so that at one o'clock 400 were at work.

THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND CHIEF-PURPOSES OF THE BROTHERHOOD, PHILADELPHIA, Pa. April 30, 1877. Horticultural Hall was crowded to-night with an audience of about a thousand persons, many of whom

were ladies, to hear an address by Grand Chief P. M. were ladies, to hear an address by Grand Chief P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He denied that he had ever said that with a wave of the hand he could stop the railway traffic of the country, and claimed that the purpose of the Order was not that of a dictator of strife, but that of a mediator in the settlement of difficulties between its members and their employers.

Other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, April 30, 1877. A special to the Commercial says 400 coal miners at New Straitsville, Ohio, struck to day against a reduce tion in the price of mining to thirty cents per ton. The strikers marched to Shawnee, and to-morrow the miners from Shawnee and Straitsville will go to Noi sonville. Trouble is expected.

THE BRICKLAYERS' DEMANDS.

The order which was issued by the Bricklayers' Union that, commencing on yesierday, all bricklayers in the city should demand \$2 50 per day, was generally responded to. Twenty-eight of the master brick-layers agreed to give the advance, but several refused, and over one hundred men at once "struck" work.

Among the firms which so far have declined the advance are Hogan & Camp, Dugan & Crosman, F. Connolly & Co. and Frank Weeks.

Last evening a very large meeting of the Bricklayers' Society was held at their hall, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Sevenih avenue, when the above names were reported, and a committee appointed to call this morning upon the men still working for these firms and notify them that they must guspend work. A delegation from an organization styling itself the "Labor Union" attended the meeting and urged upon the members the necessity of joining a proposed national labor movement. The advice seemed to tail very flatly upon the members present, who were evidently too much to carnest about their own affairs to care much about outside organizations. and over one hundred men at once "struck" work

SO YOUNG AND SO DRUNK.

A gentleman named Liberty C. Wright yesterday saw a young fellow about twenty years of age dragging along a little boy on Second avenue, between Fortyfirst and Forty-second streets. They were arrested, as well as another man, who was accompanying them. The two men gave their names as Peter and John Conroy and their residence as a shanty in 107th street John Conroy said the boy was aged five years and that his name was Thomas. All three were under the inhis name was Thomas. All three were under the influence of liquor, the boy especially so, his eyes deadened with drink, his little feet unsteady and his little
face flushed and without expression. Mf. Wright
accompanied Officer Davis and the three prisoners to
the Filty-seventh Street Court, where two companies
were made against the older Courcys, one for crueity
to the child and the other for drunkenness.

John Courcy whimpered as he told Judge Flammer
that he and his brother Peter were hucksters and had
been to market and were returning, he on horseback
and Peter, with little Thomas, on loot, when they were
arrested.

"We had not been drinking, Your Honor." "We had not been drinking. Your Honor."

"Are you certain you had not?" asked the Judge.

"Well, we had only a drink or two, sir; bothing more; and the boy did not taste a drop."

"He's not drunk, he's only tired, be'll know me; he'll answer everything I ask him."

Foor intie Thomas lay coiled upon the prisoner's bench. An officer placed him before the Judge. He stared vacantly around, rubbing his eyes with his diristanced hands. On his face were marks of bruises, whose redness could be seen through the dirt on his face.

First the uncle said, "Thomas, did I strike you? First the uncle said, "Thomas, did I strike you? Tell me if we were not walking along nicely?" The poor little boy's head swayed from side to side. No look of recognition did the uncle obtain.

Then the lather rushed up, and cried, "Oh, tell me, Tommy, what you think. Don't you know me?" Officer Davis said, "His breath smells of inquor, and

officer Davis said, "His breath smells of liquor, and very strong."

"You are all more or less under the influence of liquor," said the Judge, "and I'll hold you for examination."

Counsellor Nathan Nesbit appeared for the Conroys. They were very talkative, and both asserted their gnorance of how the boy became so stupened. The officer thinks that they were drinking themselves and gave his little fellow occasional sips, and his long last and drive and the walking all had the effect of sending the child on his first drunk.

BARROOM PISTOL PRACTICE.

During an altercation in the liquor store at No. 311 East Thirty-ninth street last night between Stephen Geoghegan and James Melio the laster drew a revolver and shot Geoghegan in the head, inflicting a very slight would. Melio made good his essape.

BISHOP SPALDING'S CONSECRATION.

MAGNIFICENT SERVICE TO RE HELD THIS MORNING AT ST. PATRICE'S CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. John Lancaster Spalding will be const Cathedral by His Eminence Cardinal McClostey. The ceremonies will be on the grandest scale and the sanctuary enriched for the occasion with the fullest orna-mentation. Preparations for the event were made last evening under the direction of the Rev. Father Farrelly, the Cardinal's secretary. It is expected that ten of the bishops invited to assist will be present, but of these only Bishop Foley, of Chicago; Bishop Gibbons, of of the bishops invited to assist will be present, but of these only Bishop Foley, of Chicago; Bishop Gibbons, of Richmond; Bishop Rosecrans, of Columbus, and Bishop Dwenger, of Fort Wayne, had up to last evening notified the Cardinal of their arrival in this city. There will be eighty priests assisting at the consecration, and the scene may thorefore be easily imagined. His Eminence the Cardinal will celebrate the mass as the consecrating ti-hop, his assistant priest being Vioar General Quinn, and the deacons of nonor Rev. Father Donnelly, of St. Michael's, and Rev. Father Thurely, of Chicago. The deacon of the mass will be Rev. Father Duesty, and the sub-deacon Rev. Father Spaiding, of Louisville. The assistant bishops will be Bishop Foley and Bishop Gibbons. The notary will be the Rev. Father Reardon, of Chicago, who will read the Pope's buil at the beginning of the service. Bishop Rosecrans is to preach the sermon.

Apparently for the most part two masses will be going on at the same time, one by the Cardinal and the other op Bishop Spaiding. The service is to close with the singing of the "To Deum," while the new prelate, having been during the masses invested with crosier, mitre, ring and gloves, and arrayed in his new episcopal robes, is led down the centre arise by the wo assistant bishops, blessing the people on either side of him as he proceeds. The kies of peace, which is then given among the bishops, is repeated among an the clergy. The music of the mass, under the direction of Mr. William Pecher, of St. Peter's Church, will be the grand mass, No. 16, B flat (Haydn), solo, chorus, orchestra and organ; gradual, "Tu est Petrus" (Desvignes), chorus, orchestra and organ; derivan; (Anton Andre), chorus, orchestra and organ; (He Deum" (Anton Andre), chorus, orchestra and organ; (He Deum" (Anton Andre), chorus, orchestra and organ.

A CHURCH RECEPTION.

A formal reception was given last evening in the church edifice in Java street, Greenpoint, to the Roy, James M. Gray and the Reformed Episcopal Church, which he has gathered there within the past four months. The Church was yesterday admitted to felmonths. The Church was yesterday admitted to fellowship in the denomination by the Standing Committee of the district, and Rev. W. T. Sabine, of New York; Dr. D. H. Miller, of the Baptist Church, and Rev. M. Summerhill, of the Christian Church, Green, point, and Mr. Gray, delivered addresses. The former welcomed the latter and his Church to the fellowship of the denomination and its trials and trumphs, and the other local brethren welcomed them to the Point where, amid the 25,006 inhabitants, not one-half of whom attend church. Dr. Miller believed there was abundant room, not only for this but other churches. The congregation was quite enthusiastic, and Mr. Gray starts off well, having the sympathy and prayers and moral support of the Christian ministers and churches in his neighborhood.

A German, named Robert Meyer, who lived at No. 373 Second street, arose from his bed yesterday morning and told his wife not to stir as he was going to light a fire. An hour afterward she found him in the kitchen hanging by the neck, he having tied a cord to a nail which he had fastened in the woodwork over the door. He was quite cead. Meyer had been out of work for some time and had been told by his landford that unless he paid his rent, for which he was in arrears, he would be dispossessed. This fact evidently drove the man to desperation.

SHOT BY A BROTHER.

Patrick Foley was lett by his brother James in charge of a horse and express wagon in front of their residence at No. 2 James slip. After a while he sent for him to come out and take care of them. When James appeared he had a pistel in his hand which he deliberately levelled and discharged at Patrick. The builet lodged in the loit shoulder, but was extracted at the Chambers Street Hospital. The assailant was arrested.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

William Inman, of Liverpool, and Professor John Rev. Thomas Foley, of Chicago, is at the Metropolitan. General E. C. Waithall, of Mississippi ; ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Colonel H. S. McComb, of Delaware, and Bank Superintendent DoWitt C. Ellia, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue. Professor C. S. Petrce, of Harvard College, is at the Brevoort, Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, and D. Thomas Vail, President of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, are at the Windsor. General Joseph J. Reynolds, United States Army, and George Jerome, Collector of Customs at Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas. Insurance Commissioner Stephen H. Rhodes, of Massachusetts, is at the Rossmore. Captain Henry Tibbits, of the steamship City of Chester, is at the Everett. Colonel Beekman Du Barry, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant, Lieutenant J. S. Luckraft, of the British

Aavy, is at the Westminster. MAILS FOR EUROPE.

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